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Southern Regional Research Laboratory
New Orleans, Louisiana
August 31, 1951

To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

FARM SITUATION AND GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS OFF; ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CONTINUES AT RECORD LEVELS

A substantial increase in farm production this year is in prospect, if weather continues favorable. The volume of agricultural production for sale and home consumption in 1951 may reach a new record. Most of the gain is expected from crops. A small increase in output of livestock and livestock products is also expected, mainly because of large hog and poultry production. In view of the large production in prospect, prices received by farmers probably will not change much during the next few months.

With some easing in consumer demand in recent months, wholesale prices in general have declined slightly, and inventory accumulations have been substantial for both retailers and manufacturers. However, general economic activity continues at record levels. Plant and equipment expenditures in the first 9 months of this year may average 40 percent above the same period last year. Such increases, coupled with a backlog of defense orders, should provide continued underlying support of general business activity.

The Demand and Price Situation, July 1951, p.1.

COTTON LINT

1951 COTTON CROP OF 17.5 MILLION BALES FORECAST

The 1951 cotton crop was forecast at 17,266,000 bales of 500 pound gross weight by the Crop Reporting Board on August 8. This was the first official forecast of the 1951-52 crop and was based on conditions as of August 1. This prospective production is 7,254,000 bales, or 72 percent, larger than last season's crop, and 5,236,000 bales larger than the 10-year average (1940-49). The 1951 crop as forecast is the largest since 1937 and the third largest on record. The indicated average lint yield per acre for the United States is 287 pounds above last year and 21 pounds above the 10-year average. Production of American-Egyptian cotton is forecast at 45,200 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 64,200 bales last year. On the basis of the indicated crop, the 1951-52 supply of cotton in the United States would be close to 19-1/4 million bales, compared with about 17 million last season and 21.5 million two years ago.

Weekly Cotton Market Review, August 10, 1951.

CASH FARM INCOME FOR U. S. AND SOUTH CONTINUES HIGHER IN 1950

Cash receipts from crops, livestock, and livestock products in 1950 were 2.3 percent higher than in 1949, while cash income to farmers in the Southern Laboratory Region increased 3.6 percent for the same period. The Southern Laboratory Region received 24 percent of the total cash income of $28.8 billion. National income from cottonseed in 1950 increased 12.1 percent, peanuts 8.6 percent, rice 13.8 percent, forest products 49 percent, and soybeans 23.8 percent. Cash income from cotton lint, wheat, truck crops, corn, Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes declined. (See table 1, page 2).

Contribution of various crops, livestock, and livestock products to the total cash receipts 1/ of farmers in the United States and in the Southern Laboratory Region 2/, 1950, with changes from last year for each group

	United States			Southern Lab. Region			Sou. Lab. Region
	Cash farm income		Change from 1949	Cash farm income		Change from 1949	share of total farm income by crops and livestock products
	Million dollars	Percent	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK	28,773	100.0	+ 2.3	6,904	100.0	+ 3.6	24.0
Crops	12,576	43.7	- 1.3	4,426	64.1	- 0.2	35.2
Cotton lint	2,186	7.6	- 8.2	1,773	25.7	- 9.1	81.1
Wheat	1,812	6.3	-16.4	157	2.3	-58.9	8.7
Cottonseed	288	1.0	+12.1	227	3.3	+ 7.6	78.8
Truck crops	918	3.2	-19.2	213	3.1	- 9.7	23.2
Peanuts	201	0.7	+ 8.6	176	2.5	+ 6.0	87.6
Rice	181	0.6	+13.8	152	2.2	+12.6	84.0
Tobacco	1,064	3.7	+17.7	697	10.1	+26.0	65.5
Forest products	234	0.8	+49.0	92	1.3	+53.3	39.3
Corn	1,231	4.3	- 9.4	117	1.7	+23.2	9.5
Grain sorghums	233	0.8	+67.6	173	2.5	+94.4	74.2
Oranges	258	0.9	+29.0	176	2.5	+44.3	68.2
Greenhouse, nursery products	436	1.5	+ 5.6	44	0.6	+ 7.3	10.1
Potatoes	369	1.3	-20.3	27	0.4	-25.0	7.3
Soybeans for beans	588	2.0	+23.8	57	0.8	+90.0	9.7
Sweetpotatoes	47	0.2	- 6.0	32	0.5	- 8.6	68.1
Other	2,529	8.8	+10.3	313	4.6	+ 7.6	12.4
Livestock & products	16,197	56.3	+10.5	2,478	35.9	+11.0	15.3
Cattle and calves	5,716	19.9	+18.7	1,041	15.1	+25.7	18.2
Dairy products	3,763	13.1	- 0.5	471	6.8	+ 4.0	12.5
Hogs	3,297	11.5	+ 2.2	389	5.6	+ 6.9	11.8
Eggs	1,564	5.4	-13.9	199	2.9	-18.8	12.7
Chickens & broilers	955	3.3	+ 3.6	238	3.4	+ 8.7	24.9
Sheep, lambs	390	1.4	+ 9.9	36	0.5	+16.1	9.2
Wool	126	0.4	+15.6	34	0.5	+13.3	27.0
Turkeys	267	0.9	+ 0.8	39	0.6	+ 8.3	14.6
Mohair	11	3/	+57.1	11	0.2	+57.1	100.0
Other	108	0.4	+11.3	20	0.3	0	18.5

1/ Does not include value of home consumption or government payments.
2/ Includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee.
3/ Less than .05 percent.

Contribution of various crops, livestock, and livestock products to the total cash receipts 1/ of farmers in the United States and in the Southern Laboratory Region 2/, with changes from last year for each group

	United States			Southern lab. Region			Son. lab. Region
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	Million dollars	Percent	Percent	Million dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK	28,773	100.0	+ 2.3	6,904	100.0	+ 3.6	24.0
Crops	12,576	43.7	- 1.3	4,420	64.1	- 0.2	35.2
Cotton lint	2,186	7.6	- 8.2	1,773	25.7	- 9.1	81.1
Wheat	1,812	6.3	-16.4	157	2.3	-58.9	8.7
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Forest products	234	0.8	+49.0	92	1.3	+53.3	39.3
Corn	1,231	4.3	- 9.4	117	1.7	+23.2	9.5
Grain sorghums	223	0.8	+67.6	173	2.5	+94.4	74.2
Oranges	258	0.9	+29.0	176	2.5	+44.3	68.2
Greenhouse, nursery products	436	1.5	+ 5.6	44	0.6	+ 7.3	10.1
Potatoes	369	1.3	-20.3	27	0.4	-25.0	7.3
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Other	2,329	8.8	+10.3	313	4.6	+ 7.6	12.4
Livestock & products	15,197	56.3	+10.5	2,472	35.9	+11.0	15.3
Cattle and calves	5,716	19.9	+18.7	1,041	15.1	+25.7	18.2
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Other	108	0.4	+11.3	20	0.3	0	18.5

1/ Does not include value of home consumption or government payments.
2/ Includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, North Carolina, Tennessee.
3/ Less than .05 Percent.

DISCUSS REVISING U. S. COTTON STANDARDS

Revision of Government cotton standards was discussed in Washington recently by representatives of all segments of the cotton industry at a meeting called by the Agriculture Department, carrying out a 1950 decision. Department officials explained it was proposed that the present 33 grade standards be reduced in number to approximately 24, and that standards such as "Extra White" be dropped. In general, spinners and merchants prefer the larger number of standards, but the question will be reviewed further at a series of meetings to be called during the next two months by the Department at Atlanta, Memphis, Boston, Bakersfield, Cal., Dallas and Gastonia or Charlotte, N. C.

Daily News Record, August 8, 1951, p. 31

JULY COTTON CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, SPINDLE ACTIVITY AND SPINDLE HOURS DECREASE

Mill activity slackened sharply in July. Consumption averaged 32,000 bales per working day during the July period, compared with 40,900 bales in June and 31,900 in July a year ago. A total of 676,000 bales were consumed in July for the five week period ending August 4, 1951. This compares with 607,000 bales consumed during the July period a year ago. On the basis of the monthly reporting periods, July 30, 1950 through August 4, 1951, consumption totaled 10,651,000 bales.

Active spindle hours in July declined to 9.9 billions, compared with 10.3 the previous month and 7.8 billions in July 1950. Spindle activity in July was off 28.2 percent from the previous month and stood at 110.7 percent, compared with 110.9 percent for the same month a year ago.

Table 2.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	July 1951 1/	June 1951 2/	May 1951 2/	July 1950 2/
Consumption:				
Aggregate, bales	767,000	818,714	832,612	607,000
Average per working day, bales	32,000	40,936	42,698	31,900
On hand, 1,000 bales	2,179	2,827	3,726	6,155
Active spindle hours, billions	9.9	10.3	10.4	7.8
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/	110.7	138.9	144.1	110.9

1/ Based on 5-week period.
2/ Based on 4-week period.
3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.6 billion spindle hours for each period shown.
From Bureau of the Census reports.

SHARP DECLINES REGISTERED IN RAW COTTON AND FABRIC PRICES; MILL MARGINS LOWER

The delivered at mill price of Middling 15/16-inch cotton on August 15 declined to 36.34 cents per pound, and stood 416 points below the same month a year ago. This is the lowest price since June 1950. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton fell to 78.78 cents in July, 6.28 cents lower than the previous month and 2.65 cents below the same month a year ago. The July average mill margins continued to decrease for the seventh consecutive month and stood at 38.77 cents, 4.81 cents below the same month in 1950. August prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting, osnaburg (36" 2.35 yard), and printcloth (38-1/2" 5.35 yard) were lower than the previous month and sold for 16.75, 27.00 and 14.50 cents, respectively. Prices of all three were lower than the same month in 1950. (Table 3, page 4).

DISCUSS REVISING U. S. COTTON STANDARDS

Revision of Government cotton standards was discussed in Washington recently by representatives of all segments of the cotton industry at a meeting called by the Agriculture Department, carrying out a 1950 decision. Department officials explained it was proposed that the present 35 grade standards be reduced in number to approximately 24, and that standards such as "Extra White" be dropped. In general, spinners and merchants prefer the larger number of standards, but the question will be reviewed further at a series of meetings to be called during the next two months by the Department at Atlanta, Memphis, Boston, Fairmeadow, Dallas and Gastonia or Charlotte, N. C.

Daily News Record, August 9, 1951, p. 22

JULY COTTON CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, SPINDLE ACTIVITY AND SPINDLE HOURS DECREASE

Mill activity slackened sharply in July. Consumption averaged 32,000 bales per working day during the July period, compared with 49,800 bales in June and 51,300 in July a year ago. A total of 976,000 bales were consumed in July for the five week period ending August 4, 1951. This compares with 827,000 bales consumed during the July period a year ago. On the basis of the monthly reporting periods, July 30, 1950 through August 4, 1951, consumption totaled 10,651,000 bales.

Active spindle hours in July declined to 8.9 billions, compared with 10.3 the previous month and 7.8 billions in July 1950. Spindle activity in July was off 22.2 percent from the previous month and stood at 110.7 percent, compared with 110.9 percent for the same month a year ago.

Table 2.-- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills

	July 1951 1/	June 1951 2/	May 1951 2/	July 1950 2/
Consumption:				
Aggregate, bales	767,000	818,714	832,012	807,000
Average per working day, bales	32,000	40,886	42,088	51,300
Per loom, 1,000 bales	2,179	2,817	2,978	2,155
Active spindle hours, billions	8.9	10.3	10.4	7.8
Spindle activity, percent of capacity 3/	110.7	138.5	144.1	110.9

1/ Based on 5-week period.
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3/ Includes activity on fibers other than cotton totaling 0.3 to 0.5 billion spindle hours for each period shown.

From Bureau of the Census reports.

SHARP DECLINES REGISTERED IN RAW COTTON AND FABRIC PRICES; MILL MARGINS LOWER

The delivered at mill price of middling 15/16-inch cotton on August 10 declined to 36.34 cents per pound, and stood 218 points below the same month a year ago. This is the lowest price since June 1950. The average price for cloth from 1 pound of cotton fell to 78.78 cents in July, 6.88 cents lower than the previous month and 2.68 cents below the same month a year ago. The July average mill margins computed to decrease for the seventh consecutive month and stood at 38.77 cents, 4.81 cents below the same month in 1950. August prices of 37" 4.00 yard sheeting, sateen (38" 2.50 yard), and print cloth (38-1/2" 5.55 yard) were lower than the previous month and sold for 16.75, 27.00 and 14.50 cents, respectively. Prices of

Table 3.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins

(Cents per unit)

	Aug. 15 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Aug. 1950
Cotton, Middling 15/16" delivered at mills, lb.	36.34	41.42	46.92	47.10	40.02
Rayon, viscose staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	32.93
Rayon, acetate staple equivalent price 1/, lb.	42.72	42.72	42.72	42.72	37.38
Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions:					
Price for cloth from 1 lb. of cotton 2/.	6/	78.78	85.06	87.89	81.43
Mill margins 3/.	6/	38.77	39.77	42.57	43.58
Sheeting, 37" 4.00 yd. 4/.	16.75	20.50	22.50	24.75	21.25
Osnaburg, 36" 2.35 yd. 5/.	27.00	32.00	33.50	34.50	27.25
Printcloth, 38-1/2" 5.35 yd. 4/.	14.50	15.75	18.75	20.50	19.50

1/ Cost to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
2/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
3/ Difference between cloth prices and price (10-market average) of cotton as assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
4/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
5/ From Journal of Commerce.
6/ No quotations available.

COTTON PRODUCTS

2 MILLION BALE GAIN SHOWN IN 55 MAJOR COTTON USES

Cotton consumption in 55 major uses increased 2,026,080 bales, a gain of 61.2 percent, during the period 1939-50, the National Cotton Council's director of economic research revealed at the 12th annual Cotton Research Congress at College Station, Texas. In 20 markets the use of cotton has more than trebled, he said. Drapery and upholstery fabrics and curtains consumed 167,580 more bales in 1950 than in 1939, topping all gains in bales consumed. Cotton rugs were second in gains in total bales and first in percentage of increase—150,610, or 916.7 percent. Other top gainers were: Men's shirts, 150,190 bales; automobile uses other than tires, 138,530; electrical insulation, 111,420; men's work trousers, overalls and service apparel, 98,730; feed bags, 97,560; bedspreads, 94,790; children's outerwear, 80,300; and women's coats and jackets, 75,550.

"Progress Bulletin", National Cotton Council, August 15, 1951, p. 1.

DATA ON COTTON AND SYNTHETIC WOVEN GOODS FINISHED IN 1950 GIVEN

A total of 9,329 million linear yards of cotton and synthetic fabrics was finished during 1950, according to the Bureau of the Census. This was the highest annual production reported since the Census survey of the finishing industry was initiated in 1943. Synthetic fabrics accounted for 24.3 percent of the total yardage finished in 1950, compared with 24.7 percent in 1949 and 19.9 percent in 1946. (Table 4, page 5).

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C O T T O N P R O D U C T S

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Table 4.- Cotton and synthetic woven goods finished, United States, for specified years

	1950 1/	1949	1946	Change in 1950 from 1946
	Millions of linear yards			Percent
Bleached, dyed, or printed goods, total	9,329	8,291	8,648	+ 7.9
Cotton	7,059	6,240	6,925	+ 2.0
Synthetics	2,270	2,051	1,725	+31.6
Bleached and white finished goods	3,467	2,980	3,578	- 3.10
Cotton	3,292	2,813	3,380	- 2.60
Synthetics	175	167	198	-11.62
Plain dyed and finished goods	3,950	3,505	3,037	+30.06
Cotton	2,166	1,942	1,872	+15.70
Synthetics	1,784	1,563	1,165	+53.13
Printed and finished goods 2/	1,912	1,805	2,035	- 5.96
Cotton	1,601	1,485	1,671	- 4.19
Synthetics	311	320	362	-14.09

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes roller, screen, flock, and block printed.
From Facts for Industry Series "Cotton and Synthetic Woven Goods, Finished 1950."

COTTON USE IN RUGS OFF 9 PERCENT; RAYON INCREASES 381 PERCENT

In the manufacture of carpet and rug yarns, the increased use of rayon in the first 18 weeks of 1951 is notable, it being almost five times as great as it was in the same 1950 period. The use of cotton in rugs decreased 9 percent during this period, as compared with a similar period last year. These 1951 data, together with the April 1951 weekly consumption rate of 681,000 pounds, indicate that the usage of rayon in the manufacture of carpet and rug yarns today is running at the rate of about 30-35 million pounds per year. (Table 5).

Table 5.- Consumption of raw wool, cotton, rayon and other fibers in carpet and rug yarns and all other yarns, for the first 18 weeks of 1951

(Millions of pounds)

	Carpet and rug yarns			All other yarns		
	1951 18 weeks	1950 17 weeks	Percent 1/	1951 18 weeks	1950 17 weeks	Percent 1/
Total consumption	77.8	81.3	-10	223.2	201.9	+ 4
Raw wool 2/	57.1	69.3	-22	166.2	147.5	+ 6
Reprocessed and re-used wool	7.6	7.9	- 9	27.3	27.4	- 6
Cotton				7.6	7.9	- 9
Rayon	10.7	2.1	+ 381	12.3	10.4	+12
Other fibers	2.4	2.0	+ 13	9.8	8.7	+ 6

1/ Percent change in average weekly rate of consumption from 1950 to 1951, noting that original 1951 data are for 18 weeks while 1950 figures are for 17 weeks.
2/ Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep plus mohair, vicuna, goat hair, etc.
From Rayon Organon, August 1951, p. 141.

Table 4.- Cotton and synthetic woven goods finished, United States, for specified years

	1950 1/	1949	1948	Change in 1950 from 1948
	Millions of linear yards			Percent
Bleached, dyed, or printed goods, total	8,829	8,291	8,042	+ 7.8
Cotton	7,058	6,240	6,958	+ 2.0
Synthetics	2,270	2,051	1,725	+31.6
Bleached and white finished goods	5,407	2,380	5,678	- 4.7
Cotton	5,232	2,213	5,326	- 1.8
Synthetics	175	167	352	-50.2
Plain dyed and finished goods	3,830	3,506	3,027	+26.5
Cotton	2,156	1,922	1,872	+15.2
Synthetics	1,674	1,584	1,155	+45.1
Printed and finished goods 2/	1,912	1,805	2,088	- 8.4
Cotton	1,601	1,485	1,571	- 1.9
Synthetics	311	320	517	-39.9

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes roller, screen, flock, and block printed.
From Trade for Industry Series "Cotton and Synthetic Woven Goods, Finished 1950."

COTTON USE IN RUGS OFF 8 PERCENT; RAYON INCREASES 381 PERCENT

In the manufacture of carpet and rug yarns, the increased use of rayon in the first 18 weeks of 1951 is notable, it being almost five times as great as it was in the same 1950 period. The use of cotton in rugs decreased 8 percent during this period, as compared with a similar period last year. These 1951 data, together with the April 1951 weekly consumption rate of 381,000 pounds, indicate that the usage of rayon in the manufacture of carpet and rug yarns today is running at the rate of about 30-35 million pounds per year. (Table 5).

Table 5.- Consumption of raw wool, cotton, rayon and other fibers in carpet and rug yarns and all other yarns, for the first 18 weeks of 1951

(Millions of pounds)

	Carpet and rug yarns				All other yarns		
	1951	1950			1951	1950	
	18 weeks	17 weeks	Percent 1/		18 weeks	17 weeks	Percent 1/
Total consumption	77.8	81.5	-10		229.2	201.8	+ 4
Raw wool 2/	57.1	69.3	-22		166.2	147.5	+ 8
Reprocessed and reused wool	7.6	7.9	- 9		27.5	27.4	- 8
Cotton		7.6			7.6	7.9	- 9
Rayon	10.7	2.1	+ 391		12.3	10.4	+18
Other fibers	2.4	2.0	+ 18		9.8	8.7	+ 6

1/ Percent change in average weekly rate of consumption from 1950 to 1951, noting that original 1951 data are for 18 weeks while 1950 figures are for 17 weeks.
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From Rayon Organon, August 1951, p. 141.

NEW AND USED COTTON AND BURLAP BAG PRICES DECLINE

The price of new cotton flour bags on August 15 dropped $53.75 from the previous month and stood at $253.50 per thousand. This compares with $307.25 in July and $313.00 per thousand in August a year ago. Burlap flour bags were off $34.00 in mid-August from the previous month and sold for $341.55 per thousand. This compares with $375.55 in mid-July and $254.85 per thousand in August 1950. Once-used cotton flour bags remained unchanged and sold for the same price as August a year ago. Cotton bakery-run flour bags declined to $140.00, compared with $165.00 per thousand the month before and $135.00 per thousand in August 1950. Burlap once-used flour bags were off $5.00 and sold for $165.00 per thousand, compared with $120.00 per thousand in August a year ago. Prices of new paper flour bags remained unchanged, although second hand bags were off $7.50 per thousand.

Table 6.- Mid-month prices of 100 pound flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

	August 1951	July 1951	June 1951	August 1950
Prices, new, St. Louis 1/				
Cotton	253.50	307.25	325.25	313.00
Burlap	341.55	375.55	403.05	254.85
Paper	117.70	117.70	117.70	103.55
Prices, second-hand, New York				
Cotton, once-used 2/	180.00	180.00	200.00	180.00
Cotton, bakery-run 3/	140.00	165.00	170.00	135.00
Burlap, once-used 2/	165.00	170.00	180.00	120.00
Burlap, bakery-run 3/	160.00	185.00	185.00	125.00
Paper, bakery-run 3/	32.50	40.00	45.00	5.00
Difference				
Cotton, new minus once-used	73.50	127.25	125.25	133.00
Cotton, new minus bakery-run	113.50	142.25	155.25	178.00
Burlap, new minus once-used	176.55	205.55	223.05	134.85
Burlap, new minus bakery-run	181.55	190.00	218.05	129.85
Paper, new minus bakery-run	85.20	77.70	72.70	98.55

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 yd. sheeting cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 36" 10 oz. cut 43" unprinted; paper, 18 x 4-1/2 x 36-3/4" unprinted; all l.c.l. shipments. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large bag manufacturer.
2/ From a large second-hand bag dealer.
3/ From Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
4/ Not available.

COTTON AND RAYON TIRE CORD AND FABRIC PRICES DECLINE IN AUGUST

The price of cotton and rayon passenger and truck tire cord and fabric declined in August. The price of 12/4/2 cotton passenger tire cord for August fell to 88.50 cents per pound, compared with 91.00 cents in July. The price of 1100/2 rayon truck tire cord and fabric declined to 70.00 cents, compared with 75.50 cents the previous month. (Table 7, page 7).

USA AND USSR COTTON AND SUGAR AND PRICES INCLUDE

The price of raw cotton fiber has risen it dropped $22.50 from the previous month and stood at $[illegible].00 per thousand. This compares with $[illegible].[illegible] in July and $[illegible].00 per thousand in August a year ago. Foreign fiber has been off $[illegible].00 in mid-August from the previous month and was only [illegible] per thousand. This compares with $[illegible].00 in mid-July and $[illegible].00 per thousand in August 1960. Domestic white fiber has remained unchanged and was for the week ending on August a year ago. Raw sugar-cane fiber has declined to $[illegible].00, compared with $[illegible].00 per thousand the month before and $[illegible].00 per thousand in August 1960. Foreign cane-sugar fiber has been off $[illegible].00 and was $[illegible].00 per thousand, compared with $[illegible].00 per thousand in August a year ago. Prices of raw paper fiber have remained unchanged, although demand has been weak off $[illegible].00 per thousand.

Table 6.- Mill-gross prices of 100 pound fiber bale

	Figures per 100 pounds			
	Aug.	July	Aug.	Average
	1961	1961	1960	1960
Fiber, raw, in bale 1/				
Cotton	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fiber, manufacture, bale 2/				
Cotton, cane-sugar 3/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, wood-pulp 3/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, cane-sugar 4/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, wood-pulp 4/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, cane-sugar 5/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, cane-sugar 6/				
Cotton, cane-sugar 7/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, wood-pulp 7/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, cane-sugar 8/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, wood-pulp 8/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper, cane-sugar 9/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Cotton, 27/ 4.00 yd, standard cut 42" unprinted; burlap, 40" x 10 oz. and 42" equivalent sizes, in 4-1/2 x 54-3/4" unprinted all i.n.i. dimensions. No allowance made for quantity or cash discounts. From a large log manufacturer.
2/ From a large wood-pulp log dealer.
3/ From Daily Mill Price Reporter.
4/ Not available.

The prices of cotton and fiber manufacture are those this week for Delta destined to Pusan. The price of 1/4/4 cotton fiber-manufacture has risen for August full to $[illegible].00 cents per pound, compared with $[illegible] cents in July. The price of burlap sacks have this week and fiber destined to Pusan, compared with $[illegible] cents the previous month. (Table 7, page 7).

Table 7.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabric, Aug. 1 and July 2, 1951

Fabric	Cord	Fabric weight per sq. yd.1/	Price per pound		Price per sq. yd.	
			Aug. 1	July 2	Aug. 1	July 2
		Pound	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Passenger car tires:						
Cotton fabric....	12/4/2	.91	88.50	91.00	80.54	82.81
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.79	70.00	70.00	55.30	55.30
Truck tires						
Rayon fabric.....	1100/2	.62	72.00	75.50	44.64	46.81
Rayon fabric.....	1650/2	.78	70.00	69.65	55.30	54.31
Rayon fabric.....	2200/2	.82	2/	69.75	2/	57.20

1/ These are typical fabric weights and vary somewhat for different tire manufacturers.
2/ Not available.
Based on reports from independent rubber companies.

COMPETITIVE PRODUCTS

ACRILAN: NAME OF NEW C. ESTMAND FIBER

Chemstrand Corp. announced this week registration of the trade name Acrilan for its major new acrylic synthetic fiber, to be produced at an annual rate of 30,000,000 (million) pounds. Full production of Acrilan will begin next year at a plant now being built at Decatur, Ala. Large scale pilot-plant production is now under way at Marcus Hook, Pa. Indicated uses are in apparel and furnishings such as suitings (Acrilan blends with wool or rayon), blankets, mouton, socks, gloves, sweaters; outdoor applications such as awnings; industrial uses such as acid-resistant work clothes.

Textile News, Aug. 4, 1951, p. 1.

DYNEL: FIRE-RESISTIVE FABRIC APPROVED BY NEW YORK CITY

The New York City Board of Standards and Appeals recently approved a new type of drapery fabric of dynel staple and Vinyon N filament yarns as "fire-resistive" and acceptable for use in decorative materials, draperies and curtains in places of public assembly in New York. The board said that all samples tested melted or fused when contacted with open flame, but there was no flashing, flaming or glow. The fabric approved is a jacquard construction with a filling of dynel, new acrylic staple fiber, and a warp of Vinyon N filament. Dynel and Vinyon N have the same chemical composition, being co-polymers of acrylonitrile and vinyl chloride.

Textile Bulletin, July 1951, Vol. 77, p. 95.

HARD FIBERS: FITLER PLANS BIG NEW ROPE PLANT IN NEW ORLEANS

The Edwin H. Fitler Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., plans the construction of a $1,000,000 cordage plant in New Orleans when it can get permission to build from the Government, it has been announced by H. A. Sawyer, president of the Port Commission, and Edwin H. Metcalf, president of the concern. The plant would be built on approximately 10 acres of land leased from the Port Commission.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Friday, August 3, 1951, p. 2.

Table 1.- Prices of cotton and rayon yarn during July, Aug. 1 and July 9, 1951

Yarns	Unit	Average price per pound for the week ended July 9, 1951	Prices per pound for the week ended July 9, 1951			
			Aug. 1	July 2	Low	High
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Rayon yarn (continued):						
Cotton twistings	Lb.	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Rayon twistings	Lb.	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Rayon filament:						
Rayon fabrics	Lb.	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Rayon flocks	Lb.	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Rayon fabrics	Lb.	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/

1/ These are typical yarns which are very numerous, for different size combinations.

2/ Not available.

Based on reports from independent rayon companies.

[illegible]

Artificial fiber of synthetic [illegible]

Construction Corp., developed with assistance of the Texas Gas Authority for the major rayon acetate spinning firm, to be produced at an annual rate of 20,000,000 pounds yearly. Full production of acetate will begin next year as a plant now being built in Dayton, Ohio. Large scale pilot-plant production in the United Kingdom of Terylene fiber, the polyester fiber and fabrics made from it are expected and fabrics made of multiple Dacron filaments with wool or rayon, blending, mixing, blending, monofilaments produced by such as weaving, integrated with single or multi-material work clothes.

Textile News, Aug. 4, 1955, p. 1.

[illegible] Polyester of the Tree-Cloth

The New York City Board of Education and Liberty recently approved a new type of Dacron fabric of great strength and flexibility. Dacron and nylon is used and acceptable for use in decorative material, Dacron and nylon is used of public assembly in New York. The board will test all wrapped layers which or Fiber when resistant with open fibers, but there was no flammability. Finding by John The fabric approved is a jacquard construction with a filling of Dacron, one single single fiber, and a warp of Dacron 3 filament. Dacron and Dacron 3 have the same chemical composition, being polyesters of acrylonitrile and vinyl chloride.

Textile Bulletin, July 1955, Vol. 77, p. 95.

[illegible] Fibers Fiber Are Very Valuable in Many Uses

The Dacron Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., plans the construction of a $1,000,000 nylon fiber in the Orleans when it has put production in motion from the Dacron. It has been announced by E. A. Sawyer, president of the Dacron Company, and Dacron A. Morris, president of the company. The plant would be built on approximately 32 acres of land leased from the Port Commission.

Daily Pill Block Reporter, Friday, August 5, 1955, p. 5.

JUTE: ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE

"Experiments in the Belgian Congo for the making of sacks from sisal and Urena lobata have been conducted for many years past.... Urena lobata, known under various other names, including 'cadillo' and 'aramina', has long been known as one of the most formidable of the potential competitors with jute. This member of the mallow family is found in numerous countries, but has been chiefly associated with the Belgian Congo, Brazil, Cuba, and Australia as far as cultivation or semi-cultivation is concerned. The claim has been made, and supported by small-scale investigations in Sao Paulo and London, that fiber from Urena lobata has greater tensile and torsional strength than has jute. It appears from the Belgian Congo news that this much heralded fiber is now being really put to commercial use and it will be interesting to see how sacks so made will stand the test of time."

Economy Botany, April-June 1951, p. 205.

RAYON: PRODUCTION IN SECOND QUARTER BREAKS ALL RECORDS

The output of rayon in the United States during the second quarter of 1951 again broke all records with a grand total of 336,900,000 pounds, a figure 3 percent greater than the first quarter and 2 percent more than the previous record in the fourth quarter of 1950. This quarterly total was at an annual rate of 1,350 million pounds. Filament yarn output at 254,200,000 pounds was at an all-time high, being 2 percent greater than the previous peak in the fourth quarter last year. The overall production of rayon staple + tow at 82,700,000 pounds likewise was at a new high level, being 3 percent greater than the record first quarter of 1951.

Rayon Organon, August 1951, p. 132.

RAYON: TEXTRON PLANS $6,500,000 UNIT FOR MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

Textron, Inc., of Providence, R. I., last week signed a contract to establish a $6,500,000 textile plant here under the Mississippi BAWI program (balance agriculture with industry). The proposed plant at Meridian will spin and weave cotton into textiles. The firm will have an annual payroll of $2,500,000 and will give employment to approximately 1,200 persons.

Textile News, Charlotte, N. C., August 11, 1951, p. 1

RAYON: COURTAULDS PICKS MOBILE AS SITE FOR STAPLE PRODUCTION

A site near Mobile, Ala., has been selected by Courtaulds, Inc., for the construction of the viscose process staple plant which the company recently confirmed that it would build in the United States. Construction will start immediately on a 130-acre tract on the Mobile River, about 12 miles north of the city, it was said. The plant, which will produce 50 million pounds per year of viscose rayon, will be completed in 1953. Cost of the plant is said to be $19,829,000.

Daily News Record, August 14, 1951, p. 1.

SYNTHETICS: CERTIFICATES ON THE WAY

NPA's Chemicals Branch is taking a special interest these days in getting certificates of necessity through for new synthetic fiber plants. Announcement of new certificates will be coming right along in the immediate future. Government is anxious to get U. S. synthetic fiber production upped from its 1950 level of 1.35 billion pounds to 1.9 billion by the end of 1953. Of particular concern is the nation's need for wool substitutes and extenders.

Chemical and Engineering News, July 30, 1951, p. 3069.

WOOL: MORE WOOLEN MILLS EXPECTED TO MOVE SOUTH

Migration of more woolen mills into the South will probably characterize the next large industrial migration into this region, the Atlanta Constitution suggests editorially. The suggestion came on the heels of theannouncement that the American Woolen Company was removing its textile machinery from the world's largest woolen mill at Lawrence, Mass., for shipment to a plant near Raleigh, N. C. "Textile men," the Constitution says, "believe that the transfer of woolen mills to the South will mark the next large industrial migration here. They point out that most of New England's cotton mills already have come south and those remaining have modernized their machinery and equipped themselves to meet competition." The paper adds, "But in the woolen industry New England mills are in roughly the same situation as were the cotton mills 20 years ago. Plants are old and labor unions decline to permit installation of modern machinery. In addition, there are tax problems, higher power rates, and restrictive state laws which make competition difficult...."

Textile News, Aug. 4, 1951, p. 1.

C O T T O N T E X T I L E I N D U S T R Y A N D E Q U I P M E N T

NEW FLUFFING DEVICE AIDS HARVESTING

Mechanical pickers will be capable of harvesting cotton in any field with the aid of a new fluffing device developed by John Rust and tried out on the J. E. Florence farm near Raymondville, Texas. He developed a whirling rubber flapper that just about explodes each open boll into a fluffy, pickable mass. It means that small, knotty bolls which pickers have generally passed over will be picked.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Friday, August 10, 1951, p. 6.

NEW ELECTRONIC METER SHOWN

A Wythenshawe (Manchester) firm of electronic instrument manufacturers, is showing at the Electronics Exhibition in Manchester this week, an instrument described as a "Mean Deviation Meter." This device is said to embody a new method of controlling the quality of yarn. It will automatically and continuously weigh one centimeter length of yarn, integrate the result and present the answer in terms of a percentage deviation of the whole. It is claimed that this instrument can be operated by unskilled labor and that, as its operation proceeds concurrently with the normal yarn check, no additional time will be needed for its operation.

The Cotton Trade Journal, Friday, Aug. 3, 1951, p. 1.

T E X T I L E R E S E A R C H A N D E D U C A T I O N

NEW RESEARCH LABORATORY

A new laboratory and research building, comprising 11,000 square feet of floor space with modern equipment, has recently been completed at the Orange, Mass., plant of Rodney Hunt Machine Co. Briefly, its three-fold purpose is: (1) to give immediate and complete facilities for translating ideas into applications; (2) to maintain a deliberate series of experiments under commercial conditions and determine new improvements for established products; and (3) to run special tests to find answers for special customer needs.

Textile Bulletin, July 1951, Vol. 77, p. 124.

DUPONT HAS METHOD TO NEOPRENIZE PAPER

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has developed a new and economical way to add its synthetic rubber, neoprene, to paper. Instead of coating or saturating the finished paper, as in older methods, the neoprene is now added in latex form to the pulp just before it is made into paper. The result is a new family of low-cost specialty papers made directly on the paper machine. Outstanding advantages of the new papers are wet strength, chemical resistance, and all-around improvement in physical properties. These properties will give rise to superior paper products of many kinds, the company said. In the industrial field neoprene treated paper has undergone successful field trials in such applications as gasket paper, multiwall bag paper, wrapping paper, box board, and industrial filter paper. Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, August 20, 1951, p. 59.

BRITISH RESEARCHERS USE ISOTOPES IN WOOL STRUCTURE STUDIES

Radioactive isotopes from Britain's atomic pile at Harwell are being used in careful controlled experiments by the Wool Industries Research Association in Torridon, Leeds, the Wool Bureau made known yesterday. The British scientists are probing the structure of keratin, the physical chemistry involved in dyeing processes, and the wool fiber's baffling ability to absorb other chemical substances into its inner structure. Daily News Record, August 15, 1951, p. 31.

AUSTRALIA TO DEVELOP WOOL TEXTILE RESEARCH

Development of the wool textile research laboratories in each of the three major textile centers of Australia, Melbourne, Sydney, and Geelong, is being planned. Purpose of research to be conducted in the bio-chemistry unit of Melbourne laboratory during the next few years will be to contribute basic information as to the composition of wool. The research would also provide information which might lead to development of entirely new processes in the wool industry.
Journal of Commerce, July 6, 1951, p. 12.

OILSEEDS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

FATS AND OILS PRODUCTION TO BE GREATER IN SECOND HALF OF 1951

Production of the primary food fats and oils, excluding butter but including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing, is likely to be somewhat greater in the second half of 1951 than in the comparable period a year earlier. This reflects increases in the 1950-51 pig crops, and the prospective increase in new crop oilseeds. Domestic disappearance of food fats, on the other hand, is likely to be less than the year before. In the second half of 1950 disappearance of all fats and oils, except butter, into food distribution channels, totaled 19.8 pounds per person, 2.3 pounds more than a year earlier and far above the level in recent years. Unless exports in July-December 1951 are materially greater than the year before, stocks of edible fats and oils except butter at the end of 1951 will be greater than the 607 million pounds on the comparable date a year earlier. Prices of most edible vegetable oils in the fall and winter of 1951-52 are likely to average lower than in the comparable period a year earlier.
Demand and Price Situation, July 1951, p. 18.

[illegible] for [illegible] TO TOMORROW'S MAGIC

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

RECORD OUTPUT OF EDIBLE VEGETABLE OILS PREDICTED

A record output of edible vegetable oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing) in the year beginning October 1, 1951, is likely on the basis of reports as of July 1. The acreage of cotton in cultivation was up 58 percent from 1950 but the soybean and peanut crops may be down slightly. Planted acreage of cotton, soybeans and peanuts in 1951 totaled 46.7 million, 10.6 million more than in 1950 and the most since 1930. Output of flaxseed in 1951 is estimated at 38.0 million bushels compared with 39.3 million in 1950.

Fats and Oils Situation, July 1951, p. 5.

PRICES OF DOMESTIC VEGETABLE OILS WELL BELOW CEILINGS

Prices of domestic vegetable oils have declined substantially from the levels reached in February 1951, the peak since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. With supplies of most fats and oils apparently ample in relation to demand and with users in many instances still meeting part of their current needs out of inventories in unreported positions, prices of practically all fats and oils are far below ceilings. As of August 20, vegetable oil prices showed moderate gains over the previous month's averages. Oilseed meals, however, continued to decline and were well below the selling prices of August a year ago.

Table 8.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals

	August 1951	July 1951 11/	June 1951	August 1950
		Cents per pound		
OILS 1/	August 20			
Cottonseed oil.....	11.8	14.6	16.9	17.2
Peanut oil.....	17.8	16.5	17.8	19.8
Soybean oil.....	13.8	14.3	16.4	14.5
Corn oil.....	13.0	14.5	16.4	17.6
Coconut oil 2/.....	16.5	13.5	16.6	19.5
Linseed oil 3/.....	13.8	16.9	20.1	18.8
Tung oil 4/.....	38.5	38.7	41.0	26.5
		Dollars per ton		
MEALS 5/	August 18			
Cottonseed meal 6/...	70.00	73.75	77.75	74.70
Peanut meal 7/.....	67.00	70.70	69.75	77.20
Soybean meal 8/.....	71.00	80.20	75.30	78.20
Coconut meal 9/.....	70.50	70.50	67.90	80.60
Linseed meal 10/.....	56.50	56.90	57.00	67.30

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except as noted. From Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, (daily quotations) and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
2/ Crude, tanks, carlots, Pacific Coast. Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
3/ Raw, drums carlots, New York.
4/ Drums, carlots, New York.
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs, (daily quotations) and Feed Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
7/ 45 percent protein, S. E. Mills.
8/ 44 percent protein, Chicago.
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
10/ 36 percent protein, Minneapolis. 11/ Preliminary.

Item 1/	Year 1951	Year 1952	Year 1953	Year 1954
	Cents per pound			
Cheddar cheese	32.0	34.5	34.0	32.5
Swiss cheese	47.5	50.5	47.5	50.5
Cottage cheese	22.0	24.5	24.5	24.5
Dry milk	22.0	24.5	24.5	27.5
Condensed milk	22.0	22.5	22.5	22.5
Evaporated milk	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5
Fluid milk	27.5	27.5	28.0	28.5
	Dollars per ton			
Fertilizer mixed 2/	72.00	72.00	77.00	75.00
Cottonseed meal 2/	77.00	77.00	82.00	77.00
Linseed meal 2/	77.00	80.00	82.00	82.00
Alfalfa meal 2/	70.00	70.00	77.00	82.00
Dried beet pulp 2/	80.00	80.00	77.00	77.00

1/ Cheese, butter, milk, eggs, and meat, from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Daily Quotations and from Farm and City Weekly, and Farmer's Quotations.

2/ Grain, hides, skins, Feeding Facts. These meals added to allow for the in first Monday processing.

Corn, Grain Service, New York.

Corn, Grain Service, New York.

Dried beet pulp, as given in Feedstuffs, (Daily quotations) and Feed Bulletin, U.S. Dairy Quotations).

Cl. Grain, Grain Service, Boston.

Cl. Grain, Grain, E. E. Hills.

Cl. Grain, Grain, Chicago.

Cl. Grain, Grain, San Angelo.

Cl. Grain, Grain, Minneapolis. 1/ Quotations.

BABASSU PALM INDUSTRY IN BRAZIL UNDER STUDY

Possibilities of the industrialization of the babassu palm industry in Brazil are now being studied by the Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex., under a grant authorized by the United States government as part of the point four program, according to Dr. Henry G. Bennett, point four administrator.

Announcing the new research program, Dr. Bennett noted that "oil extracted from babassu nuts is rich in practically all the elements needed in making plastics, detergents and other important materials." He declared that Brazil's babassu has potentialities that could bring it to an economic importance almost on a par with coffee. According to estimates made during the past war, there are perhaps 2,000,000,000 babassu palms in the state of Maranhoa alone. A properly organized industry, starting from this basis, could probably obtain up to 2,000,000,000 tons of nuts yearly, since each tree yields around a ton of nuts when mature.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 160, No. 7, August 13, 1951, p. 5.

CASTOR: GOVERNMENT INTEREST A BIG FACTOR

How long the Government remains interested in castor oil will be the big factor in determining whether or not additional vegetable oil producers will enter the domestic castor field. Baker Castor Co. is currently the big producer from U. S. crops, with large acreages in California, Arizona, Texas, and Oklahoma. While yields this year are not expected to meet expectations, interest is high. Western Oil Seeds Co. of Chico, Calif., is currently directing research on hybrid castor plants. Some of these are reported to yield 30 to 50% more beans than present commercial varieties. One company predicts that if current market prevails for the next two or three years, these hybrids could become an established crop, able to compete with imported beans. But--it all depends. Should the Government's interest ebb and castor and tung oil again be imported, firm establishment of a new crop would be unlikely.

Chemical and Eng. News, August 13, 1951, p. 5225.

COPRA: PHILIPPINE OUTPUT RAISED 40% IN JANUARY-MARCH PERIOD

Philippine production of coconut products--copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut--during the first quarter of 1951 totaled 255,500 long tons in terms of copra, according to the agricultural attache at Manila. This is an increase of 40 percent from the 168,500-ton output of the corresponding period last year. The estimate of total 1950 production has been revised downward to 981,500 tons, necessitated by the disclosure that domestic coconut oil consumption in 1950 was much less than what had been reported earlier.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, August 6, 1951, p. 63

PEANUTS: CONSUMPTION OF EDIBLE GRADES UP 5 PERCENT FROM LAST SEASON

The amount of shelled edible peanuts used during the period September 1, 1950, through July 31, 1951, amounted to 485 million pounds, more than 5 percent more than were used to this date last year. Compared with last season to date, the quantity of shelled peanuts reported used in candy is down 8 percent but the quantity used for salted peanuts is up 13 percent, and 8 percent more is reported used for peanut butter. (Table 9, page 13).

[illegible] FOR COMPANY TO INSTITUTE [illegible] STUDY

Tremendous [illegible] of the [illegible] in [illegible] in [illegible] are now being studied by the Tuskegee Institute Institute. The Institute, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] in the United States [illegible] in [illegible] of the [illegible] program [illegible] [illegible] Dr. Henry [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Administration.

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], Dr. Lawrence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Table 9.- Shelled peanuts (raw basis) reported used domestically in primary products

Reported use	Sept. 1 - July 31 1950-51	Sept. 1 - July 31 1949-50	Sept. 1 - Aug. 31 1949-50	Sept. 1 - Aug. 31 1948-49
	Thousand pounds			
TOTAL, all grades	859,662	859,479	925,838	710,596
Edible grades, total	432,950	459,225	510,109	484,431
Peanut candy 1/	106,441	113,002	124,287	107,181
Salted peanuts	121,257	107,074	118,291	120,018
Peanut butter 2/	249,592	250,370	256,168	250,184
Other products	5,660	8,757	9,365	7,048
Crushed for oil, cake, and meal 3/	876,712	400,256	414,949	226,165

1/ Includes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
2/ Excludes peanut butter made by manufacturers for own use in candy.
3/ Includes ungraded or straight run peanuts.
From: "Peanut Stocks and Processing," BAE, August 24, 1951.

PEANUTS: U. S. TO CONTINUE SUPPORTS AT $250.56 A TON

The Agriculture Department announced the average support price of $250.56 per ton for all types of peanuts of the 1951 crop will be continued. This price represents 88% of the parity price, which is $282 per ton, or 15.1 cents a pound, as of the beginning of the marketing season on August 1. The peanut support price remains the same as that announced in May; department officials explained, because neither the supply nor price situation warrants a change. The year's support price represents an increase of $14.56 a ton over the average support price for 1950-crop peanuts. The Wall Street Journal, August 10, 1951, p. 5.

PEANUT: NEW DRINK FOUND OF BENEFIT TO CONVALESCENTS

A new drink made of peanut oil, homogenized like milk, with peanut flavor, is said to be of great benefit to convalescents who are unable to eat solids. This new fat drink has been tested on 300 patients and 50 normal volunteers and is said to work like a charm. An eight-ounce glass gives a person 1,000 calories, equal to 5 pieces of pie a la mode. The tests were made on men and women who needed building up, due to operations or the ravages of tuberculosis, arthritis, and other diseases. They gained from 1 to 22 pounds in a short time on the new peanut drink. Some gained a pound in the first 2 days, drinking a half-pint daily.
Peanut Journal and Nut World, May 1951, p. 6.

TUNG: TREE TRANSPLANTING RATED BY USDA ENGINEER

Agricultural engineer R. H. Jezek, working in cooperation with the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, successfully mounted a similar U-shaped blade on a tractor so that the tractor operator alone could dig the trees. His digger, mounted on the right of the tractor frame, and in front of the operator, reduces labor needs two-thirds and satisfactorily solves the side-drift problem.
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, August 20, 1951, p. 75.

TUNG: ARGENTINA HARVESTS LARGE IN 1950-51

The Argentine harvest of tung fruits in 1950-51 is estimated by trade sources at nearly 72,000 short tons, exceeding the previous record of approximately 60,000 tons in 1948-49, according to C. A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Foreign Crops and Markets, September 3, 1951, p. 225.

Table 3.- Total payments (new basis) required each demobilizing 24 primary products

Imported use	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
	Thousands pounds		
Total, all products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edible products, total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salted products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excluded for all, edible, and tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Multiple payment rather than by manufacturers for each one is usually.
Includes payment rather made by manufacturers for one and is usually.
Includes expended or already run remedy.
From: "Tobacco Tobacco and Processing", U.S., August 21, 1947.

[illegible] 5. Ex. 20 [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] in a [illegible]

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration's average support price of [illegible] per bag for all types of peanuts at the farm stop still is unknown. This price represents 85% of the parity price, which is [illegible] per ton, or [illegible] a pound, 1% of the equivalent of the marketing margin on Virginia. The peanut support price [illegible] can come as just assurance to large separators [illegible], because nothing [illegible] the supply and price stabilization warranted a [illegible]. The peanut's support price [illegible] an increase of [illegible] a ton over the average support price for [illegible] high grades.

The Wall Street Journal, August 20, 1947, p. 3.

[illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] study of peanut oil, hydrogenated like oil, with [illegible] flavor, is said to be at great hazard to manufacturers who are [illegible] to its [illegible]. This [illegible] has been tested on [illegible] patients and 40 normal volunteers and is [illegible] in much like a [illegible]. In a [illegible] plant there a [illegible] 1,000 [illegible], equal to 1 [illegible] of [illegible] a [illegible]. The [illegible] were made on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible], and other [illegible]. They [illegible] from 1 to [illegible] pounds in a [illegible] time on the new [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Farmer Journal and [illegible], May 1947, p. [illegible]

[illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

LINTERS PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, STOCKS AND PRICES CONTINUE TO DECLINE

Production of linters at oil mills totaled 31,000 bales during June, compared with 36,000 bales in May and 38,000 bales in June a year ago. Consumption of linters totaled 90,500 bales in July. This compares with 96,300 bales in June and 115,000 bales in July a year ago. Stocks of linters continued to decrease and stood at 327,000 bales in June, compared with 399,000 in May and 477,000 bales in June a year ago.

Prices of felting grade linters declined during July for the fourth successive month. Prices for Grade 2 linters averaged 15.80 cents per pound in July against 21.03 cents in June and the record high of 25.92 cents which was set in February and March last season. In July a year ago, reported prices for Grade 2 averaged 11.67 cents. The July average price for Grade 4 was 11.92 cents compared with the June average of 16.15 and the February-March high of 20.33 cents. Chemical grade prices have also declined considerably during recent months and the July average for Grade 6 was 10.77 cents. This is well below the record high of 16.06 cents for November 1950 but about 4-1/2 cents above the July 1950 average price. Despite the sharp drop in prices, the 1950-51 season averages for all grades were the highest since official price records based on the official standards of the United States for American cotton linters were started in 1928.

Table 10.- Cotton linters: Production, consumption by industries, stocks and prices, United States, for specified months

	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	April 1951	July 1950
			Thousand bales		
Production 1/	2/	31.0	36.0	32.0	49.5
Consumption 3/	90.5	96.3	114.9	110.8	115.0
Quantity bleached	57.4	58.5	70.5	67.5	58.3
Other industries	33.1	37.8	44.4	43.3	54.1
Stocks 4/	2/	327.0	399.0	468.0	456.0
			Cents		
Prices 5/					
No. 2 grade, per pound	15.80	21.03	24.65	25.45	11.67
No. 4 grade, per pound	11.92	16.15	15.73	20.06	8.42
No. 6 grade, per pound	10.77	14.06	16.02	16.04	8.36

1/ From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, FSA, Cotton Branch, USDA.
2/ Data not available.
3/ From Facts for Industry, "Cotton and Linters," Bureau of the Census.
4/ Total stocks in consumer establishments, public storage and warehouses, and mills. Stocks at end of the month. From Facts for Industry, "Cotton Linters," Bureau of the Census.
5/ Average of average weekly prices, Memphis, Dallas, and Atlanta. From Weekly Cotton Linters Review, FSA, Cotton Branch, USDA.

BATTERY AND CHEMICALS

Lithium production, shipments, stocks and prices, quarterly in 1981

Production of lithium in all solid compounds [illegible] metric tons, producing with [illegible] metric tons in the [illegible] quarter. Consumption of lithium remained [illegible] metric tons. This resulted with [illegible] tons in [illegible] and [illegible] metric tons in the [illegible] quarter. Stocks of lithium continued to decrease and stood at [illegible] metric tons in June, remained with [illegible] metric tons and [illegible] metric tons in June a year ago.

Prices of battery grade lithium declined during July for the first quarter. [illegible] month. Prices for lithium remained [illegible] cents per pound in July against [illegible] cents in June and the record high of [illegible] cents which was set in February and again last month. In July a year ago, reported prices for lithium averaged [illegible] cents. The July average price for lithium at [illegible] cents compared with the June average of [illegible] and the January-June average of [illegible] cents. Chemical grade lithium also declined considerably during recent months and the July average for lithium [illegible] was [illegible] cents. This is well below the record high of [illegible] cents for January 1981 and about [illegible] cents above the July 1980 average value. Imports for domestic use, the [illegible]-[illegible] series average for all grades were the highest since July [illegible]. Imports of lithium carbonate for all grades were the highest since July [illegible]. The [illegible]-[illegible] series average for lithium carbonate for domestic use rose [illegible] cents in July. Imports of lithium carbonate for domestic use were [illegible] in [illegible].

Table [illegible]: Lithium battery, [illegible], production in [illegible], stocks and prices, [illegible] grade, for specified months

	July 1981	June 1981	May 1981	April 1981	July 1980
	Thousand metric tons				
Production[1]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consumption[2]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stocks[1]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Cents per pound				
Price[3]					
Mo. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Qu. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yr. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Data supplied by Lithium Corporation, [illegible], Bessemer City, [illegible].
2/ Data not available.
3/ Data supplied by Industry, Chemical and Lithium, [illegible] Division of the Chemical Industry Statistics Division, [illegible], Washington, D.C. [illegible] is used at the source. Price data for Industry, "Chemical Lithium," Division of the Chemical.
4/ Average of average monthly prices, Angola, Zaire, and Zambia. Price Monthly Chemical Bulletin Review, [illegible], Chemical Marketing, [illegible].

1950-51 LINTERS PRODUCTION 28 PERCENT SMALLER THAN LAST SEASON

Linters production of 1,223,000 running bales (1950-51 gross bale weights averaged 583.2 pounds) for the 1950-51 season was 28 percent smaller than last season's record high of 1,700,000 bales and 26 percent smaller than the 1,646,000 bales produced in 1948-49. The 1950-51 supply of 1,778,000 was 26 percent less than the 2,421,000 bales in 1949-50 which was the largest supply in history and 17 percent less than the 2,151,000 bales 2 years ago. Linters consumption in the 1950-51 season of 1,394,000 running bales was 14 percent below last season's 1,616,000 bales, the largest in history. The 1950-51 consumption was 1 percent less than the 1,406,000 bales used in 1948-49. A summary of the supply and distribution of linters are as follows:

Table 11.- Supply and distribution of cotton linters in the United States, 1949-50 and 1950-51

	1949-50 Season	1950-51 Season	Percentage change 1950-51 vs 1949-50
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent
Supply, total	2,397	1,778	-26
Carry-over, August 1	495	452	- 9
Production	1,700	1,223	-28
Imports	202	103	-49
Distribution, total	1,805	1,482	-18
Domestic consumption	1,616	1,394	-14
Exports	189	88	-53
Carry-over	452	287	-37
Excess of supply over distribution	140	9	0

Weekly Cotton Linters Review, August 24, 1951.

JULY PRICES OF PURIFIED LINTERS AND DISSOLVING WOOD PULP UNCHANGED

The price of purified linters in July as well as the price of all three grades of dissolving wood pulp remained unchanged from the previous month.

Table 12.- Average price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, United States, for specified years and months

(Cents per pound)

	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate and cord grade
1946	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1948	11.26	7.93	8.44	9.20
1950	16.86	7.86	8.43	9.15
1951, April	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, May	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, June	27.70	9.25	9.75	11.25
1951, July	27.70 3/	9.25	9.75	11.25

1/ Estimated weighted average prices for 1947 and earlier years. Average of monthly prices 1948 to date. On a 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1948-50. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947, on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

3/ Nominal. Volume of sales of both raw and bleached linters insufficient to establish market. Deliveries being made against prior contracts.

[illegible]

[illegible] production of 1,[illegible] gallons (1949-50 crop) [illegible] wholesale [illegible] (1,[illegible] [illegible]) for the 1949-50 season, the [illegible] quality than last season's [illegible] of 1,[illegible] [illegible] 50 percent [illegible] than the 1,[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in 1948-49. The [illegible] supply of 1,[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] than the 1,[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1949-50 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SOUTHERN PULP AND PAPER EXPANSION

The pulp and paper industry in the United States, spurred by demands of the national defense program, is moving into the South with new construction and expansion plans greater than ever before. Officials of the industry at Savannah, Georgia, have described the Southern States as the "greatest natural tree farm in the world." They predict the region will be the scene of 80 percent of the industry's proposed expansion program that is largely designed to meet the need for strong kraft paper bags and corrugated boxes to package and protect supplies and materials for the expanding arms program.

The South now realizes an annual income of $2.3 billion from its forests and forest products. In a region that produces recurring crops of trees from 2 to 4 times as rapidly as any other section of the country, southern farmers are coming to regard trees as a part of the farm, to be planted, harvested and marketed with the same care as any other farm product.

Southern Pulp and Paper Manufacturer, August 15, 1951, p. 24.

BAGASSE: TESTS BEING MADE FOR NEWS PRINT POTENTIAL

The U. S. Forest Products Laboratory reported it was conducting tests to determine if news print can be made from sugar cane bagasse, a fibrous material left after juice is extracted. The research is being carried on in cooperation with the De La Roza Corporation. Both pulping and papermaking tests are being conducted. The pulping process was developed by Joaquin De La Roza, Sr., president of the corporation. Representatives of a Cuban bank have been observing the tests.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, August 16, 1951, p. 12.

JUNE PRODUCTION OF DISSOLVING WOOD PULP DECLINES

The 44,063 tons of dissolving wood pulp produced domestically in June fell from the new high of 47,494 tons set the previous month. The amount of dissolving wood pulp made available for domestic consumption in May declined to 60,847 tons, compared with 62,460 the previous month and 56,674 tons for the same month a year ago.

Table 13.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U. S., for specified years and months

(Tons)

	Domestic production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/
1939	198,420	88,052	48,232	238,240
1946	298,474	202,192	8,491	492,175
1948	556,700	243,740	15,337	584,503
1950	475,388	239,220	25,514	687,094
1951, February	39,115	15,485	1,041	53,559
1951, March	46,836	19,946	896	65,886
1951, April	42,829	21,612	1,981	62,460
1951, May	47,494	16,771	3,418	60,847
1951, June	44,063	4/	4/	4/

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, "Pulp and Paper Manufacturers," Bureau of the Census.
2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from Foreign Commerce Statistics of the U. S. Bureau of the Census.
3/ Production plus imports, less exports.
4/ No data available.

[illegible] PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION

The pulp and paper industry in the United States, covered by chapter 2[illegible] of the national defense program, is another area the Board will [illegible] and operation since water factors. Officials of the industry [illegible] [illegible], here designated the Pacific States as the "greatest untapped area in the world." They predict the region will be the source of 60 percent of the industry's primary expansion program. This is largely derived to meet the need for making kraft paper bags and corrugated boxes as packing and protect [illegible] materials for the expanding army program.

The Pacific Northwest is having a [illegible] of 92.3 million from the Treasury and forest [illegible]. In a section this program [illegible] of [illegible] from 3 to 4 times as rapidly as any other section of the country, [illegible] are making to project [illegible] as a part of the [illegible], in [illegible], harmonized and [illegible] with the work [illegible] as any other [illegible] [illegible].

Northwest Pulp and Paper Manufacturer, August 15, 1942, p. [illegible].

"ALASKA: FOREST MEANS WAR FOR ARMS PRIMY POTENTIAL"

The U. S. Forest Products Laboratory reported in [illegible] notes to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be made from [illegible] [illegible], a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PULP: OPS IMPOSES CEILINGS ON DOMESTIC AND EUROPEAN PULP

Office of Price Stabilization ceiling price regulation 49 establishes specific dollars and cents ceiling prices for 12 standard grades of wood pulp produced in the United States for domestic consumption or for export, effective June 30, 1951. Ceiling prices for domestic sales of standard grades of wood pulp produced within the Continental limits of the United States per short air dry ton, delivered consumer mill including the basic maximum transportation allowances as provided in Section 5 of the regulation are:

Bleached sulphite	$140.00
Unbleached sulphite	132.50
Bleached sulphate	145.00
Semi-bleached sulphate	140.00
Unbleached sulphate	132.50
Bleached soda pulp	140.00
Ground wood pulp	92.50
Sulphite screenings	72.50
Sulphate screenings	67.50
Ground wood screenings	60.00
Unbleached sulphate side-runs	132.50
Standard news print side-runs	92.50

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, June 26, 1951, p. 1.

PULP: NEW SOURCE OF HIGH ALPHA DISSOLVING PULP AVAILABLE

First step in opening of Alaska's huge pulp timber supply has been made with U. S. Forest Service award to Ketchikan Pulp and Paper Co. of final contract for eight billion board feet in Alaska's Tongass National Forest. Company has received a certificate of necessity for write-off of 65% of $56,663,500 for tax relief purposes. The timber is to be used for high alpha dissolving pulp suitable for rayon and cellophane, and, maybe also for nitrocellulose newsprint. Forest Service officials say this is only the first of several pulp mills that may later be erected in Tongass Forest. Ketchikan Pulp and Paper Co. is the joint venture of American Viscose Co. and Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Co. of Bellingham, Wash.

Chemical and Engineering News, August 13, 1951, p. 3226.

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Bleached sulphite	$140.00
Unbleached sulphite	132.50
Bleached sulphate	146.00
Semi-bleached sulphate	140.00
Unbleached sulphate	132.50
Bleached soda pulp	140.00
Groundwood pulp	92.50
Sulphite screenings	72.50
Sulphate screenings	67.50
Groundwood screenings	80.00
Unbleached sulphite side-run	132.50
Standard news print side-run	92.50

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, June 26, 1951, p. 4.

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